

**MORE TERRITORIAL SPOILATION THREAT- ENED.**—An article appears in the New York Herald, professing to be a translation from *Le Trait de Union*, of the city of Mexico, which it authentic, threatens another difficulty with the Republic of Mexico, perhaps a war not in the remote distance. It has been for some time feared that the temptations presented to the roving band of adventurers in Upper California, finding the field too narrow for their enterprise, would carry them into Lower California, a country comparatively destitute of agricultural resources, but abounding in mineral wealth. This apprehension is very probably by this time realized. As the means lessen for rapidly amassing large fortunes at San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton, the hopes of the adventurers are excited and their avarice stimulated by the riches which, in silver, cinnamon, copper and mineral salt, abound in Lower California. It will become a new Texas. The facility of emigrating there from the Upper territory will soon fill it with a motley population, but in which the American element will predominate. The Californians will be overpowered. A Declaration of Independence will follow. Annexation will be claimed. The admission of Lower California as another State of the chances of calculation for an aspirant to the Presidency. "This has been the course of American politics, in past, and we know not why it may not be in future periods, while there is a foot of territory on this Hemisphere to tempt the cupidities of adventurers, or reward the ambition of politicians.

The following article appeared recently in the Alta-Californian. It tells of countless mineral wealth, which will not escape the grasp of the men who are swarming that country, and who no more regard the treaty obligations of the United States than do the Cuban invaders. The mineral source of Lower California have been but particularly worked, and the mines of which the discovery had been made, were for a long time neglected, for the want of energy which characterizes the Mexican race. Yet mines of silver, gold, copper, iron and lead, exist in different parts of the country, and have been more or less worked. The principal silver mines are at San Antonio, the capital of the territory, situated about midway from La Paz, on the Gulf; and from San Jose, to the Cape of San Lucas. These mines have been worked for a long time in spite of the imperfections of the machinery used—which consisted of a mule turning two mill stones—the yearly produce was from twenty to forty thousand dollars in silver, which was sent to foreign countries. The silver sent is so common, that if it is asked of a native where it will be easy to establish a mine, he points with his finger to the top of a mountain, and says, *por alla*. The wells dug for the mines are not deep; at San Antonio, for they need machinery to draw up the water, and the mineral stone is ordinarily detached from the top and sides of the mountains. With proper machinery, the product of the mines of San Antonio would be increased ten-fold, and the other silver depots, lying from Cape San Lucas to the Gulf depots, which have never been worked, would give silver in abundance. In the neighborhood of Loreto on the gulf, there are immense mines of copper; they have been but partially worked, and all the extracted mineral was left at the well of extraction, or exported to foreign countries, for they had no means to operate its melting. I have seen, during my sojourn in Lower California, some samples of copper ore, which contained at least 60 per cent. of pure metal. The finest specimen of gold, washed, which I have ever seen, was shown me in Lower California. It is of the same kind as that found in the placers of Upper California, and I understood, recently, that a great discovery of gold placers had been made at a place called Los Gallinas; in the neighborhood of San Antonio.

I have also seen, in that country, rich samples of cinnamon; but, however, no mine of this metal has ever been worked on a large scale. In the Gulf of California are two large islands: those of Carmen and San Jose—the one situated opposite Loreto, and the other near La Paz; they contain immense depots of the purest and most beautiful mineral salt, and in sufficient quantities for the provisions of all the Mexican coast and California. This branch of commerce has been already very productive in Lower California; and there exists yet more salt in the two islands than could be extracted in one hundred years. The great difficulty which till now, was opposed to the development of the mineral richness of Lower California, has always been the want of an enterprising spirit among the inhabitants, who, as the natives of Upper California, satisfied in mounting a good horse, or in eating beef and frijoles, have never pushed their desires any further. If a race like the Americans is ever master of the country, I am certain that fortunes will be made, and that riches, which the present inhabitants never dreamed, will be discovered.

**The Fight in Alabama.**—We see it noticed in the Spirit of the South that Mr. Benjamin Gardner, editor of the Eufaula Shield, and now a candidate for a seat in the lower House of our State Legislature, announcing his willingness to respond to a call of the General Government to coerce and put down South Carolina, should she attempt to secede from the Union. When the author of this infamous declaration and his friends shall be ready to put doctrines into execution by marching to that State, he will please inform us of the fact, as there are a few hereabouts that will be ready to accommodate him with a small bit of a fight right here in Alabama. If this is the doctrine of the federal party, and this the manner in which they intend to carry it out in Alabama, then we say we are considerably near a civil struggle, for the right of secession will be sustained by arms if necessary. If it is to come—the sooner the better. We are ready for the emergency. South Carolina nor any other State cannot be coerced or subjugated by federal bayonets without the bloodiest struggle that the world has ever seen.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

**New York Gaming Houses.**—Within the municipal limits of New York there are of all classes and descriptions no less than six thousand one hundred and twenty-six gambling houses in nightly operation.

**The Friends of the Union.**—The Boston Commonwealth, the organ of the Abolition and Free-soil party in Massachusetts, is like Seward, the Clays, Sumner, Fish, and Wade, a great friend of the Union.

In announcing the success of Sumner, the Commonwealth says: "This is one of a series of victories which will make this indistructible Union the pride and joy of the world. It will raise the drooping hopes of the slave, and of the slaveless white men of the South. It will give courage to the South. It will give courage to the thousands of the true men at the South, who, like Cassius M. Clay, are longing to throw off the chain of the slaveholder. It will electrify the freemen of the North. It will send the death warrant of the Fugitive slave law."

We commend this passage to our "Constitutional Union" and Compromise friends generally, and ask them who are responsible for creating belief in the North that the South cannot be kicked out of the Union, no matter what indignity is offered, or what outrage is committed on Southern rights? We hope that the declarations of such friends of the South as Seward, Cassius M. Clay, Sumner, Henry Clay and the Boston Commonwealth will be sufficient to induce our Union friends to open their eyes and look whether they are going.—*Macon Telegraph.*

**Presidential Movements.**—We have already referred to the movements of the young democracy in regard to the Hon. Senator Douglass, of Illinois. A somewhat similar demonstration has been made at New York; an invitation, numerous signed, having been tendered that gentlemen, to partake of a dinner, as an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the democracy of that city.

Judge Douglass very gracefully declined the dinner, and expressed his gratification at the bright prospects of the party.

A Scott meeting was held at Harrisburg, Pa., last week, and a meeting in favor of Mr. Webster for the Presidency has been held at Yorktown, Va. The Pennsylvania movement is under the auspices of Gov. Johnston, whose name has been mentioned in reference to the Vice Presidency.

There is certainly time enough for discussion on this subject; but we have no idea that the Whig party, when called upon to act seriously in the matter, will overlook the merits of President Fillmore. His course has been so truly national and just that nothing but sheer party opposition can suggest a motive for thrusting him aside.

The campaign will open with some degree of earnestness during the coming winter.

*Charleston (Va.) Free Press.*

#### MR. SUMNER'S LETTER.

A letter is now travelling the circle of the American press, from the noted Abolitionist, Charles Sumner, in which he expresses his devotion to the Union, his opposition to sectionalism, with many other fine common places. The letter is addressed to the Legislature of Massachusetts, signifying his acceptance of the U. S. Senatorship, and is an admirable exemplification of the remark of Taleyrand, that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts. Much surprise has been expressed at the tone of this letter, as if it were a mainly recantation of the doctrines of the school of Abolition. We are only surprised at the cool impudence of the effort to hoodwink the public. It adds insincerity to the other political offences of the man who has done all within the scope of a superior literary ability, to indoctrinate the people of his part of the Union with the pestiferous tenets of the party to which he is attached. This Mr. Sumner is about to enter the Senate of the United States. He fears that sort of social ostracism to which his co-laborer, Mr. Rantoul, in the same cause was subjected. He apprehends that the contempt with which that person was greeted when he took his seat in the Senate will be visited on himself. Hence he is naturally anxious to remove the disgust which his conduct has inspired. But he will be found side by side with Hale, Chase and Seward in his votes and can no more change his character as a Free Soiler of the rankest character than can the negro his skin or the leopard his spots. Abolition opinions are ingrained in his nature, they make a part of his convictions, they have become that portion of his intellectual property with which he entered public life, and from which he will never divorce himself.

*Etc. News.*

#### PROCRASTINATION, THE THIEF OF TIME

We have never been able to comprehend the wisdom of the course recommended by some of the Southern States, with regard to the aggressions of the Federal Government upon their rights. A few years ago, Georgia and Virginia came to the conclusion that no further aggressions could, with safety, be submitted to by the South, and these States resolved by their Legislature to resist to the death, all further encroachments. Since then, the Federal Government has given life and effect to the Wilnot Proviso, and abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia, two of the threatened aggressions which these States declared they would resist. Now, these same States have, made a new mark, and dared the Federal Government at its peril to toe it. Who can believe that they would not back again, should the Federal Government advance again. We do not, nor are we willing to trust our rights to the keeping of such craven spirits.

But the great misfortune of this course of conduct is, that at every step the aggressor grows in strength, while aggrieved in the same ratio grows weaker. Ten years ago, the wildest fanaticism in the country would not have dared to abridge the rights of the South, south of 36 deg. 30 min., nor have prevented the sale of slaves in the District of Columbia. Do those, who insist upon procrastination, not know that it has been very justly called the "thief of time?" Are they not aware that a flood of foreigners are pouring into our country, whose hate of our institutions have been nurtured from their infancy, and who need but the opportunity to degrade the master to a level with his slave?

**Consequences of Secession.**—If the General Government applies force to prevent the secession of a State, or to coerce her after secession, it must either be a denial in solemn form of the right of secession under any circumstances, or an act of war against a foreign State. If the right be denied we will have the strange spectacle of a republican government founded on force; and not only a republican government (for our central authorities do not form a government, properly speaking, nor is that term applied to them by the highest authority) but a league or Confederacy existing by force, while all its constituent sovereignties profess to have entered it voluntarily, and to remain in it voluntarily.

If, on the other hand, the right be admitted and force be used on other grounds, will be for the United States to show the causes and motives of war. A republican and limited government, enacting the tragedy of Poland or Hungary, will be a spectacle of which the world will require some explanation. It will remain, therefore, for the President and his Cabinet, to show cause why they wage a war against a sovereign State, closely allied morally, socially, ethnically and geographically, and especially must they explain to the Southern States, why they are called on to assist in subjugating and humbling a slaveholding State?

Whether we take the Gunboats—the phantom ships—or the Cordon theory—the above results will follow the first attempt at coercion.—*Columbia Telegraph.*

**A Few Questions.**—We beg leave to propound the following questions to all submissionists, acquiescents, and non-action men—to all believers in the divine right of the Union, and to all who think that the best way to preserve Southern rights, is to surrender them to the keeping of the North. We hope they will answer plainly and directly.

If secession would prove ruinous to South Carolina; why is it that all who hate and affect to despise South Carolina, are opposed to secession? If secession would prove injurious to slavery, why is it that open abolitionists at the North, agree with the Clay and Union abolitionist of the South, in denouncing secession?—*Columbia Telegraph.*

**The Fugitive Slave Law.**—The New York Tribune, of the 2nd inst. in an article glorying over the passage of the compromise measures with the exception of the Fugitive Slave Law, has the following:

"The Law of 1850 must turn out to be an inoperative enactment. Indeed, it is practically nullified already, when it costs, as in the case of Sims, five thousand dollars to catch and return a Runaway. But if it is to be anything but a self-nullifying act lying dead on the State Book, its repeal, or essential modification, is inevitable."

The same paper, in the article alluded to above, speaks thus of the benefits secured to the free-soil cause by the passage of the Clay Compromise. "The South has gained much."

"The rich blessings secured by the friends of freedom, in the late contest with slavery, will glow with an ever increasing lustre, and develop from age to age in an ever increasing magnitude."

**Arrests of Cubans.**—Our city yesterday was full of rumors concerning arrests which had been made along the coast between this and Florida, of men concerned in the Cuba expedition. We endeavored to inform ourselves of the particulars, but were unable to get at what may be considered a correct statement. We can only give to our readers, therefore, what was in every body's mouth, namely, that the officers on board the U. S. revenue cutter *Taney*, Capt. Randolph, had arrested three officers, attached to the expedition on the river above St. Mary's, and placed them in charge of Deputy Marshal Finney. This officer arrived here yesterday in the steamer *Magnolia*, with twenty men, (including the three officers), who had given themselves up voluntarily. Rumor further said that there is still a number of men in the vicinity of Burnt Fort.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that Capt. Cookage, of Columbus, and Lieut. Ralston, of Macon, are the officers who were arrested, but were simply passengers.—*Savannah Republican.*

**SLAVE CASE AT SAN FRANCISCO.**—We mentioned a day or two ago, that a fugitive slave case was under examination. The Tribune's correspondent says the slave was liberated. The case has gone as follows:

A man from Tennessee brought a slave with him, perhaps a year or more since. The negro chose to think himself his own owner, and walked whither he listed. The master, wishing to return, desired to take the boy, but mistrusting legal aid, he seized him and attempted to bear him off. The negro's friends interposed, and old Habeas Corpus brought the case before Judge Morrison. This morning (April 1.) the Judge gave his decision, liberating the boy, and hinting at the liability incurred by the claimant as a kidnapper; whereupon measures were instantly taken to arrest the gentleman. This will prevent him from sailing in the steamer of to-day, as he designed. The decision of Judge Morrison, and the subsequent proceedings, will do incalculable good in settling other cases, and putting a stop to all kidnapping.

**All Represented.**—The Philadelphia Sun says although Pennsylvania has withdrawn her democratic *Sturgeon*, New York has sent her *Whig Fish*, to supply his place. It is only fair that the tenants of the water should have a Senator, while the earth has its *Clays* and *Douglases*—the trees their *Underwoods*—the beasts their *Badgers*—the storms their *Hales*—the sun its *Brightness*—the soldiers their *Shields*—the mechanics their *Coopers* and *Masons*—men their *Foote* and *Soule*—sportsmen their *Hunter* and *Chase*—churches their *Bells*—manufacturers their *Millers*—servants a *Butler*—flour a *Rusk*—monarchies a *King*—tricksters their *Dodges*—and the man's wife who went to cousin Sally Dillard a party her *Wade*. The birds have no senator unless it be *Dave-soon*—as for the progressives, they have a *Walker*.

## THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1851.

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

As the circulation of the Journal has been steadily increasing within the past sixteen months, and particularly since the first of January last, the paper affords a good advertising medium, and as an inducement to merchants and others, we have determined to contract for yearly advertising as heretofore.

#### TO PRINTERS.

Wanted, a Foreman, to take charge of the Office of the Southern Republic, at Camden, S. C. Also, a Journeyman Printer.

C. A. PRICE.

#### Our Cotton Market.

We have but slight alterations to make in the quotations of cotton since our last. We quote extremes at 5 1-2 to 9 cents.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, May 21.

The steamship *Africa* has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 10th inst.

Cotton had declined during the week 1-8 a 1-4. The sales of the week were 32,000 bales, of which Exporters took 6000, and Speculators 700, Fair Orleans, 6 7-8 Middling, 5 7-8.

CHARLESTON, May 22—7 1-2 p. m.

Only 200 bales have been sold to-day, at full half a cent decline. Extremes 5 3-4 to 9.

#### Brigade Encampment.

An error occurred in the notice of the Brigade Encampment in our last issue. Instead of Tuesday it should have been stated that at 12 o'clock, on Monday the tents were raised, roll called, and officers in command.

The attendance is large. From the number we see in camp, we judge there are but few of the Officers Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, belonging to the 5th Brigade, who are not receiving the benefits of the drill and discipline of the Encampment system.

All are at their post and seem to discharge their various duties with promptness and ability. Brig. Gen. Chandler, proves himself to be a skillful and well drilled officer, and certainly takes great pains in instructing his Brigade, in the duties of the Soldier. His Excellency Gov. MEANS, appeared on the field on Wednesday, and gave attention to the Battalion Drill of the day.

The weather is excessively dry and warm, and clouds of dust hang over the Camp ground.

If the men encamped can stand the hot sun, for one week, not suffering "in the flesh," we would say they are able to stand the fatigues and privations of any campaign. The Officers commanding the five Regiments in attendance, are Cols. Anderson, Taylor, Rhame, Mellett, and Barnes. We must not omit to state that Brig. Gen. Owens of the Cavalry, with his horsemen, is on the field "in full feather," learning to do "the State some service," in case their services are ever called into action.

As we have laid aside our pen and exchanged the peaceful quiet of home and the duties of the editorial corps for the noise and bustle of the camp, it cannot be expected of us to do much in the paragraph way this week, at least until the few ideas that we had once, have had time to rally, and we know who and what we are.

Our duties commence with the "dawn's early light," and continue in such proximity, as to leave us no time for any thing save our duties on the field. *Reveille* is beat and we must be and appear to answer according to law; answer at Roll Call, and employ the hour between that and *Squad drill*, in various little matters, such as putting our quarters in complete order—(no body hurt at this however.) Company drill 5 1/2 a. m., continuous one hour. *Peas-upon-a-trencher*, the signal for morning repast, is beat at 7 o'clock—at 10 o'clock, Company drill to continue one hour; at 11 past 11 o'clock, the attention of the Battalion is required, and is claimed by the Officer of the day for one hour and a half; at about half-past one o'clock, "Roast Beef" is beat, and the soldiers are generally ready for it. At 3 P. M. the Battalion is again assembled and drilled for one and a half hour. At this parade, we may be excused for wishing for a

"Lodge in some vast wilderness—

Some boundless congeniality of shade."

With wishful eye the wearied soldier looks to the cooling shade; oh, then,

"Distance lends enchantment to the view,

And one feels dark and beautifully blue."

Will you never stop that knocking on the drum? may well be asked.

At six P. M., the Dress Parade comes off, with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of military show. The evening Gun announces the departing day, and *tattoo* is the signal for the Sentinels to challenge.

Of the Guard we have said nothing—as all who have any experience in that line are perfectly acquainted with the duties, it may be unpleasant to mention disagreeable subjects. We are satisfied that those who do their duty at a Brigade Encampment, have not much time for writing Editorials, or any thing else.

#### Illness of Bishop Capers.

The Christian Advocate of Saturday states that Bishop Capers continues at Augusta in a very precarious state of health. A letter from him, dated the 9th instant, says: "I have now been thirteen days past the extreme crisis of my attack, and am yet bed ridden, and always in more or less pain. I have no hope of seeing Booneville in June, but, thank God, may get to Heaven before that time."

We have received a copy of Col. McGowan's address delivered before the *Polychronic* and Callopan Societies, of the State Military Academy at Charleston, which we will peruse at our earliest convenience, our engagements at present preventing a more extended notice.

Mr. Sparrow, the Editor of the *Alabama Whig* is constantly hawking about for something to satisfy his *corbelly*. He is death on secession and southern rights, and embraces all opportunities to deal out his wrath in unmitigated strains of bitterness against the true friends of the South. He eulogizes Foote and condemns Rhett. He plays his part *second* well to the Union press, and is unquestionably in that large class of *subs.* who shout long and loud for the glorious Union in that class whose very breath bears "treason on the tainted gale." In a recent notice of the Southern Rights Convention of South Carolina, we find the astounding and remarkable fact that "there are more ways of choking a dog than by giving him melted butter. Wonderful indeed—is this the best you can do? Hear him—

The Convention of the South Carolina Southern Rights Associations met in Charleston, on Monday the 5th inst. Forty Associations were represented, numbering four hundred and thirty-one members. A letter was read on Tuesday from Hon. Langdon Cheves, asserting both the right and policy of secession, but opposed the adoption of that measure without cooperation of other Southern States. He represented the present policy of South Carolina to be a re-organization of the Democratic party. Hurray for the Hon. Langdon Cheves! there are more ways of choking a dog than by giving him melted butter. The general tone of the resolutions offered was in favor of solitary secession, and a determination to sustain the Convention in its support.

#### Resolution against the fugitive law.

Boston, May 16—9 P. M.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution, by a vote of 33 to 5, protesting against the Fugitive Slave Law as hostile to the sentiments of Christianity and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of Massachusetts; also declaring that such a law being repugnant to the hearts and consciences of the community, must, sooner or later, become a deed letter.

**THE NESBITT IRON WORKS.**—We learn from a gentleman who has lately visited this establishment, now conducted by "the Swedish Iron Manufacturing Company," that the business is going on most energetically and prosperously under the able management of Mr. HAMMARSKOLD. Iron working is carried on in great variety of forms, and the company find a ready demand for their manufactures, which give much satisfaction whenever tested. The Charlotte and S. C. Railroad company, for some time, have been using for laying their track iron chairs from these works, with much satisfaction and success.

We heartily congratulate the new company on their very successful beginning, and hope that some friend will favor us with an accurate and minute statement of their progress and prospects.—*Columbia Telegraph.*

Since the first of January, railway shares in England have risen on an average upwards of forty per cent., while other descriptions of security have rather declined, and upon the lines of worst repute, such as the Caledonian, East Anglian, &c., the increase has been equal to 70 or 80 per cent.

**AN OMINOUS SHADOW.**—On Tuesday last some of the new friends of Gen. Foote, in view of the arduous duties involved in a canvass for three offices, purchased and presented to him, with some flourish, a fine horse and buggy. The next evening, whilst taking an airing, the horse proved refractory, but fortunately on the first manifestation of "resistance" on the part of the quadruped, the Senator quickly illustrated the practical doctrine of "peaceable secession," thereby saving his bones, but we are sorry to add, sacrificing his buggy.—*Mississippi.*

**COTTON PROSPECT.**—The Savannah Georgian, in speaking of the recent unfavorable accounts from Europe in relation to the price of cotton, says:

"In view of the discouraging accounts from the Liverpool cotton market, received by the Europa, it would be well if the holders of cotton in our market would reflect on the prospect of the growing crop before submitting to ruinous concessions in prices. As faithful chroniclers, we have collected together the latest reports of the crops from various parts of the country and present them in this day's Georgian for the consideration of all parties interested. Much has been said of the prospect of an unusually large crop next season, but if the injury to the plant already above ground be as extensive as we are led to believe from the facts before us, the next crop, instead of being a very large one, may prove to be a very small one."

**VALUE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF MEXICO.**—By a report presented to the Government of Mexico, by the general officer of contributions, the last year, it appears that the number of the estates in the country is 13,000; the value of which is estimated at \$635,000,000. The result is that the whole of the real estate of the Republic is reckoned to be worth \$1,455,000,000.

**Death of John Blacksmith.**—Died, at Tonawanda Indian village, on the 14th inst., John Blacksmith, (Deonehogawah,) veteran King of the Six Nations, and Keeper of the Western door of the Long House, aged 70 years. For a long series of years this distinguished chief exercised an almost unlimited influence over the Senecas and the other remnants of the Six Nations. A principle leader of our Indian allies in the war of 1812, he won high elogiums for his intrepid bravery. The funeral of the venerable Chief was attended by a large concourse of people—both whites and Indians—and was conducted with the imposing rights and solemnities always observed by the Iroquois on such occasions. [Rochester American.